



Valérie Devon

Presents

# Vincent Reynouard editorials

Islamic terrorism  
message to Manuel Valls part 2

Sans Concession tv  
Editorials tv

In the Caen Memorial for Peace, under the title "*Nazism and violence*", the visitor reads: "*Violence does not belong to a single camp, but it is in the heart of Nazism. between 1933 and 1945, in the territories under the control of Nazi Germany, the radicalization process never stopped. This resulted in a continued expansion of the sphere and categories of victims, by the savagery of the murder of practices through standardization, and planning mass killings, by trivializing them among crime actors, by fanaticism taken to the extreme.*"

This way of presenting the facts is extremely dangerous, because it implicitly justifies all violence committed by one side on the grounds that the other was the side of the evils. Therefore, it justifies everything, even terrorism.

In the file I already talked about (**Mind, May-June 2016,p.32-36**), anthropologist, Dounia Bouzar, emphasize this important element: "*The more [terrorists] worthwhile they believe the cause to be, the more they justify their acts as regrettable but necessary.*"

So I know Mr. Prime Minister, you will object to me that the presentation of facts as one can find it in Caen Memorial is true. Allow me to correct you, this presentation is not conform to the truth. I know that say like this, without any proof, you will not believe me, because I have against me 70 years of victors propaganda. Since 1945, we are deluged with such pictures: Far from me to challenge its authenticity.



But does she proves Nazi barbarism?



In other words, was that kind of action the logical culmination of a doctrine or the fruit of circumstances?



First, I would say that if the violence was inherent to National-Socialism, then, the occupation would have begun violently. The situation worsening from month to month.



But, the objective study of facts shows that it was not the case.

Let's consider France, France, that Hitler would have abhor and at the expense of which he would have dreamed of taking a destructive revenge. In June 1940, this France was on its knees, if not to the ground before the German giant. Did he took the opportunity to engage in large-scale violence on civilians? No.





As soon as they could, after the war, the Germans sent in the hex the famous train of National-Socialist public assistance.



1.000.000 repas chauds gratuits sont distribués chaque semaine à Paris par les cuisines motorisées du train de secours hitlérien de Davière qui déjà sauva de la famine les populations de Danemark et de la région. Chaque matin, devant le Sacré-Cœur, 4.200 portions de légumes, viande, pain sont distribués ; il en est ainsi dans quinze autres quartiers de la capitale. (Photo. Faigot)

With its infrastructure and its equipment, this train could distribute daily 40,000 hot meals. And it's what he did, to the benefit of French and Belgians refugees.

## LES SECOURS AUX RÉFUGIÉS



Infirmières allemandes et françaises collaborent à Nemours sous la direction de la N. S. V. (Assistance publique nationale-socialiste). (Page. EDE.)

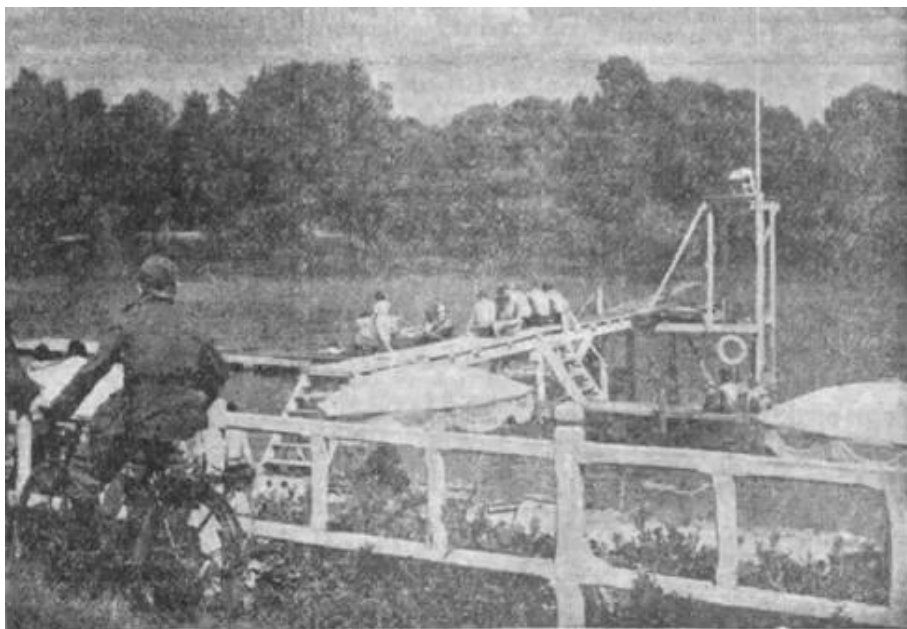
In this work of rescue of people, Germans worked with French staff, but also Belgian . It was a first peaceful collaboration embryo.



**Pas si méchant qu'on l'a prétendu**

*(Photo Joublin)*

Soon, one must admit it. These occupiers were not as evil as one claimed it. Quite the contrary.



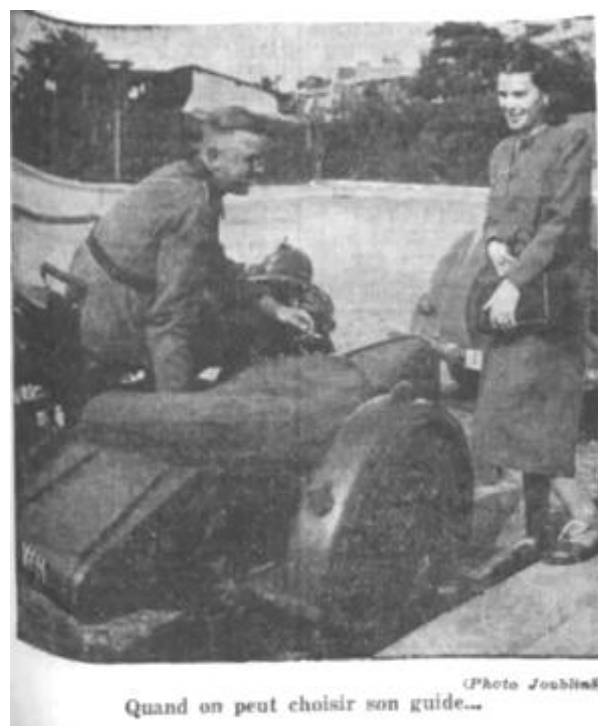
**Pleine eau internationale**

*(Photo Joublin)*

On this picture taken on July 1940, French and Germans relaxed together on the banks of the Seine. So the picture was entitled: "*Full international water*"



In the occupied Paris, some French became guides for the Germans eager to admire the beauty of the capital.



It was an opportunity for fraternization and even first flirtations. A young German motorist who found a charming lady to show him Paris, the caption of this picture was maliciously saying: "When you can choose your guide".



On July 14, no military parade could be held. But, the tomb of the unknown soldier found itself quickly covered with flowers, brought by passers that sentinels allowed to do so.



Besides, a few weeks later, a delegation of the Hitler Youth came to pray at this tomb.





During that time, demobilized soldiers were sent back home. Here, Belgian soldiers. Soon, Montparnasse neighborhood saw returning its artists, and other onlookers Only Ferdinand Lop was missing. But, Guignol did reappear for to the delight of children.

As far from wanting to terrorize the population, the occupant would rather that life resumes quickly. In the fields, farmers had returned to work to ensure the 1940 harvest. A harvest to which German soldiers stationed on the territory took part. In Paris and its suburb, trains began to circulate regularly again. As early as July 14, the press announced the reopening of banks. The stock market also reopened. With its perpetual agitation around the basket. After several weeks off, buses reappeared.



Very soon the streets came alive. Like here in the Montparnasse neighborhood. Not having lost their habits, Parisian were coming out to take advantage of the sales. As for the "BAC", [High School Certificate] it could be organized during the summer for 2,500 candidates in Paris. The National Library quickly opened, and saw its readers returned who came to continue their research. In stadiums, young athletes resume their training, and the

Conservatory of Paris would soon release its first recipients. Qualified institutions of "pleasure" reopened their doors. The theater of the Ambassadors for example. Opera National Theater.



Mademoiselle Tambelli et Serge Lifar, au Foyer, pendant une répétition.  
*Photo R. H. Croissant.*

On this picture, Serge Lifar, organizing a ultimate rehearsal. Germans also were involved in the artistic life of Paris.



Here a military band on the Champs Elysee. On the square of the Opera, before a very large crowd, the orchestra of Göring regiment gave a great concert.



In this 1940 summer, The luckiest could even enjoy the pleasures of the beach. Like here, in Deauville. Boulogne Wood saw his Sunday strollers returning, happy to find the trees, and the cool edges of the water. I conclude by emphasizing that the concept of "Paris Plage" was not invented in 2001 by Bertrand Delanoë, but during 1940 summer, by Parisian remained in the capital. In short, despite the atrocious wound of defeat, despite the dead and the prisoners, life had resumed.

Is this really how an occupant adept violence would act? Here, one will reproach me to paint a idyllic picture of the occupation. One will oppose me the hundreds of hostages shot. The atrocities committed by the occupier in the fort of Romainville. Far from me to deny these acts committed by the occupier. My heart aches facing these civilians shot at Portes-lès-Valence on July 8, 1944. But, my answer will be simple: If one don't want to see reprisals images, so one do not raise, and one do not organize attacks. Especially in occupation period as the war rages. For why did the Germans shot those poor people?

The Web site: *"Anonymous, fair and persecuted during the Nazi period"* gives the answer. "On July 6 and 7 1944," we read, Paul Bernard's group -a resistant group- destroyed 8 locomotives, and blew the administrative building of the warehouse. 12 Germans, and 3 French railway worker are killed. Wounded are many. Two days later, in reprisals, The Germans brought to Portes, 30 hostages imprisoned at Fort Montluc, in Lyon, and executed them against a wall of the warehouse."

But what did we expect from the Germans? That they look at the material being destroyed, and their soldiers being killed without reacting, while the war was raging? We are here in the heart of the problem, Mr. Minister.

It is true that as the months passed, occupation was increasingly heavy, more and more violent, but, what was the cause of it? A violence that would have been at the heart of

National-Socialism, or the blows that were given to the occupier? Question of prime importance! And to answer it, I did not even need to invoke German documents.

Consider Sir, these two documents presented by the French prosecution at Nuremberg (**TMI, blue series, t.XXXVII,p.260**) . It was a report written after the occupation, about the German repression in the North. It lists a number of cases of violence perpetrated on women. What do we see? Besides the fact that the cases were few, the year 40 was quiet: three cases. The year 1941 saw a substantial increase: 13 cases. Why? Because following the USSR invasion by Germany, Communist agitation experienced a first wave this year. Despite this, the year 1942 was very quiet. Only 1 case of violence. However, 1943 counts 14 cases, and 1944: 26 cases. How to explain this relative surge? The author himself give the explanation. (**TMI, blue series, t.XXXVII,p.264**) He talks about the Gestapo whose savagery asserted itself more cynical and impatient as antipathy strengthened against the occupier and that the resistance increased.

Despite the words and turn of phrase used, the message is clear: Germans did nothing but respond to the resistance that was strengthening.

Do you want a confirmation? Then (**TMI, blue series, t.XXXVII,p.116**), open the indictment wrote by France against the occupier and presented at Nuremberg under the number F-274. One can find a chart (**TMI, blue series, t.XXXVII,p.187**) showing the increasing number of deportation convoys over the years. Convoy of Jews? Not only. Adding that convoys of racial deportees reach their peak in 1942. In 1943 and 1944, they no longer form, by far, the majority. This chart therefore confirms that German repression increased over time, especially in the form of arrests, and deportations.

Well, about these arrests we read (**TMI, blue series, t.XXXVII,p.118**): *"Synchronism between the evolution of political events and the pace of arrests is clear: the removal of the demarcation line, the formation of resistance groups, training of maquis, result of the S.T.O. the landing in North Africa and Normandy, has immediate repercussions in the number of arrests whose maxima curve emerges from May to August 1944. Especially in the South zone and particularly in the region of Lyon."*

And it is known that the resistance was much more active in the South Zone, and that Lyon was its capital. This is also in this city that in 1943 (**Paris Soir, March 17 1943,p.1**), the police had dismantled a large terrorist network. A network that was spending huge sums of money to pay its killers and other bombers.

The French act of accusation therefore admitted that in France the Germans had only responded to the resistance growing actions. The truth is HERE. And who fired the first shots? Who instigated the first attacks? Is it not the resistance, when on August 21, 1941, she murdered German aspirant Mozer(?) in the metro Barbes Rochechouart? I will be told that it was to avenge the death of two militants shot tow days before. Excuse me but, in this case, the Germans had neither initiated nor acted arbitrarily. These two men had been arrested during the anti-German demonstration of August 13, 1941 downtown Paris. Demonstration which



degenerated and where Henry Gautherot was wounded. They were rightly sentenced to death by a court martial.

I add that, if the Germans had wanted to strike hard, they would have reserved the same fate to the 17 people arrested. Of which some were carrying anti-German leaflets, and caricatures of Hitler portrayed as a pig. However, a survey was conducted with interrogations, searches, confrontations, and nine of them were acquitted. But kept as hostages, what is not said here.

I conclude by emphasizing that if, for example, André Sigonney, was eventually sentenced to death, it's because the investigation that allowed the discovery of Communist leaflets, and brochures in his home the occupant concluded that he was an active militant. Same for Raymond Justice, who in addition, was imprudently wearing on him incriminating communist documents.

You may answer me Sir, that a death sentence for a single event was too costly. In ordinary times, that's obvious. But, here again, it must be put in context.

In the summer of 1941, Germany was then waging a war against two huge empires. The British Empire, and the Soviet Empire. France had committed in this struggle, but she had lost and had asked pardon. Germany granted it to her in the form of an armistice. Do you think it was going to accept in addition, that political disturbances disrupt the country? Do you think that it was going to look with friendliness anti-German demonstrations in central Paris? with distribution of leaflets that called for an uprising. Obviously, the occupation authorities chose to suppress the revolt in the bud. Hence, these death sentences. It was a clear warning. *"Don't do it again."*

Let's go further. In this case, a real avenger should have attack the members of the court martial which sentenced to death, or possibly the gendarmes authors of the arrests. But not an occupation soldier, who went quietly about his business.

Besides, since the beginning (**L'Oeuvre, August 23, 1941,p.1**), some were not fooled, and guessed the true strategy hidden behind these disorders, and violence. On August 23, columnist of the Oeuvre wrote: *"The given instructions are perfectly simple and totally odious: it's a matter of stirring up all the discontent, of arming the arm of a few fanatics, to provoke disorders at all costs, and render repression inevitable."*

German authorities perfectly understood it as well. This is why following the assassination of aspirant Mozer, they refrained to organize bloody reprisals, merely took hostages in case of recurrence. It was a gesture certainly interested, but nonetheless magnanimous. Hence, this comment of the Paris Soir daily (**Paris Soir, August 25, 1941,p.1**): *"Above all, it must be recognized the open-mindedness with which the occupation authorities have acted. They could, in the presence of a clearly characterized assassination accomplished in cold blood, in a public place, have taken strong measures, they had the means for it, they had the right to it, they denied it, they did not want a retaliatory gesture by which the population of Paris region*

would have been affected, they simply gave EVERYONE time to think. The warning is no less severe."

I add that, attacks against railroad had already been committed (**L'Oeuvre, August 18, 1941,p.1**) , and that, here also, German authorities had refrained from any collective reprisals. They were promising 1 million francs, to anyone that would help to arrest the perpetrators of the attacks. As we can see, having understood the strategy of bombers, the German authorities wanted to avoid the slippery slope of blind violence. They contented themselves with a stern warning.

Just as the Vichy authorities although (**Petit Parisien, August 25, 1941,p.1**), who promised a speedy trial for terrorists. But it was in vain.

On August 27 (**Petit Parisien, August 28, 1941,p.1**), the head of the French government, Pierre Laval, was grievously injured in an attack gun. Marcel Déat, and several others were also hit.

On September 3rd, anniversary of the French declaration of war to Germany, another member of the German Army was in turn assassinated. The symbol was clear: the sleeping partners wanted to signify that the war was going on.

48 hours later (**Petit Parisien, September 6, 1941,p.1**), former communist, rallied to the national revolution, Marcel Gitton was mortally wounded by a gunman who fled on bicycle.

On September 6 (**Petit Parisien, September 6, 1941,p.1**), the press announced that the Federation of Railway workers protested against sabotage on railways.

The same day, then September 10 and 11 (**Petit Parisien, September 17, 1941,p.1**), members of the German Army were assaulted. Although, a single person death is always a tragedy, The Avis shows that the Germans remained measured in the retaliations.



On September 16, 1941, a German Captain was victim of an attack, and fell under the bullets of the killers. This time, the occupation authorities shot 12 hostages (**Petit Parisien, September 22, 1941,p.1**), and threatened: *"I draw your attention to the fact that, in case of recurrence, a much larger number of hostages will be shot."* The warning was clear. The cup was full.

From the occupied zone (**Petit Parisien, September 22, 1941,p.1**), Marshal Petain issued a call to reason. After describing these attacks as *"criminals"*, he warned: *"If we let grow these criminal acts, repression, despite my efforts, may harm innocents."* With these words the Marshal thought of retaliation, which inevitably would aggravate in violence and in scope.

Yet (**Petit Parisien, September 19, 1941,p.1**), German authorities tried to prevent any worsening of collective reprisals by taking preventive measures to limit the attacks. In a call to the population, the military delegate in Paris wrote: *"On August 21, cowards murderers attacking from behind, opened fire on a German soldier, and killed him. I have, therefore, on August 23, ordered that the hostages be taken. I threatened to have a certain number of them shot in case such an attack happen again.*

*New crimes have forced me to put this threat to execution.*

*Despite this, new attacks have occurred.*

*I recognize that in its majority, the population is aware that its duty is to help the occupation authorities in their constant effort to maintain calm and order in the country, even in the interest of this population.*

*But, among you are paid agents of Germany enemy powers. Criminals communist elements that have only one purpose: to sow discord between the occupying power and the French population.*

*These elements remain totally indifferent to the resulting consequences for the entire population of their activity.*

*I do not mean to threaten longer life of German soldiers by these murderers. I will not retreat to fulfill my duty, before any action, so rigorous it is. But, it is also my duty to make the population responsible that so far, we have not managed to get hold of the murderers cowards, and apply the sentences they deserve.*

*That's why I saw myself forced to take for Paris first, measures which, unfortunately, will disturb the entire population in its normal life. French people, it depends on yourselves I exacerbates these measures or I suspend them again.*

*I call all of you, your administration, and your police, to cooperate with your extreme vigilance and personal active intervention to arrest the culprits. We must, by preventing, and exposing criminal activities, prevent a critical situation be created, that would plunge the country into misfortune.*

*Whoever shoots from behind on the German soldiers who only do their duty here, and seeking to maintain a normal life is not a patriot it is a cowardly assassin, and the enemy of all respectable men.*

*French people, I trust you will understand these measures, I am taking likewise in your own interest."*

A decree accompanied this call, which imposed a curfew for 4 days from 9pm to 5am. During several weeks, the actions and the threats were effective. The attacks against German soldiers ceased.

But, opinions published in the press, and announcing the sentence to death of individuals who were keeping in their house hidden weapons, was inauspicious. Because it showed that, lurking in the shadows, many people were still ready for action. And what should happen, happened.

On October 20th, in Nantes, the Feldkommandant of the city was in turn assassinated.

The next day (**Petit Parisien, October 27, 1941,p.1**), in Bordeaux, a Feldkommandantur war adviser fell under the bullets fired by unknown persons who fled. This time it was too much. 50 hostages were shot in retaliation (**Petit Parisien, October 22, 1941,p.1**), threatening to shoot 50 more, if the three murderers were not found before October 23 at midnight. A reward of 15 million francs was offered to anyone who would help to discover them.

The very next day (**Petit Parisien, October 23, 1941,p.1**), Marshal Petain took the floor in an attempt to stop the race to the bottom. In a new message he launched: *"French people, against officers of the occupation army, gunshots were fired: 2 death... 50 French people have, this morning, paid with their life these nameless crimes... 50 more will be shot tomorrow, if the guilty are not discovered. A stream of blood is flowing again in France. The ransom is awful, it does not reach the real culprits. French people, your duty is clear, we have to stop the killing. By the armistice we have disarmed. We do not have the right to take them back to hit the Germans in the back. The stranger, who orders these crimes, knows that he hurts France in full flesh. Your widows, his orphans, our prisoners does not matter to him. Stand up against these conspiracies. Help justice. One culprit found, and 100 French people are saved. I throw you this cry in a broken voice. Do not let France get hurt again!"*

For his part, the Secretary of State (**Petit Parisien, October 25, 1941,p.1**), Council Vice-Chairman, launched an indirect appeal for the murderers to denounce themselves to save threatened hostages.

On October 24 (**Petit Parisien, October 24, 1941,p.1**), the press announced that Hitler granted a grace period before the additional 50 hostages are shot. He gave until October 27 to find the killers of Nantes, and till the 29 for those of Bordeaux. Finally, on October 28, with the efforts of the police to find the culprits, the occupant decided to postpone sine die the execution of additional hostages.

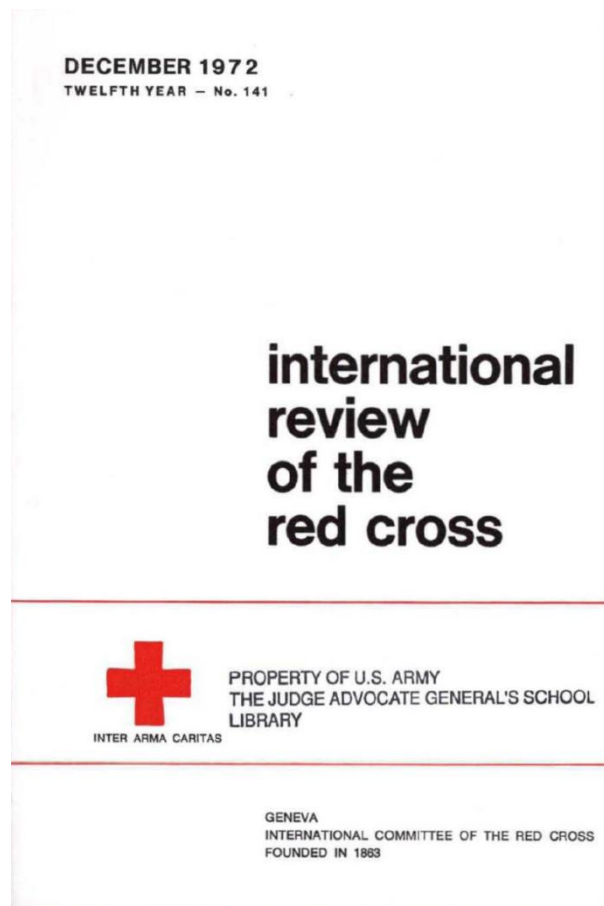
Mr. Prime Minister allow me to ask you, is it really the reaction the proponents of an ideology would have had to have whose heart was violence? Everyone bona fide will respond negatively. Germans reacted like any army of occupation would have reacted, even with less violence, and more humanity.



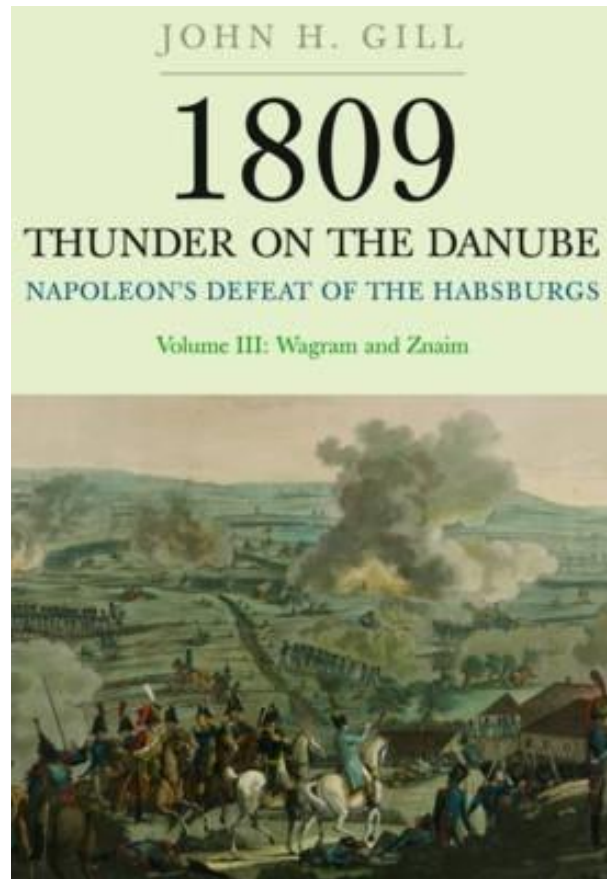
Should I remind you Mr. Prime Minister, the actions of the republican army during the occupation of the Swiss cantons in 1798?

On September 9, 1798, Nidwald canton having revolted, the French army of occupation under General Schauenberg organized a ferocious repression. Some talk about a "*Swiss Oradour*", as the occupier slaughtered between 300 and 400 persons, including women, children, and infants. The trauma is so great that, in his work on "*The Scars of the Past in Switzerland*", Irène Hermann invokes the events (p.29), and stresses that in 1995, the authorities of the canton refused to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Helvetic Republic, asking for a simple commemoration.

From Switzerland, let's go to the Tyrol, which in 1809 rebelled against the occupying power: Bavaria, behind which stood Napoleon.



In 1972, Red Cross Review issued the proclamation that, on behalf of the French Emperor, Duke of Danzig broadcasted on May 15, 1809 for the Tyrolean people. One could read (p.127): "*All Tyrolean carrying weapons will be arrested, shot, and hanged. If in a valley, a village, a district or a territory under jurisdiction a soldier is found dead the valley, the district, or the territory under jurisdiction will be completely burned within 24 hours. At the same time, people will be hanged from the nearest tree, and this, even if they were apprehended unarmed.*" This threat was carried out.



In this book dedicated to the Tyrolean rebellion, the author quotes a lieutenant colonel of the Bavarian army, which noted (p.125): *"When, wherever it was, any resistance was encountered, everything was destroyed, and burned. This, in the name of France."*

On what grounds, ignoring all customs, Germany would have tolerated these rebellions in France it occupied? You may answer me that the French were right to resist because the cause of Germany was morally wrong. Excuse me, but the international law ignores this kind of distinction, As it is so obvious that each side declares its cause just, and that of the opponent bad. Even considering that the war waged by the Reich was unfair, therefore akin to a war of aggression, it didn't justify the resistance.

At Nuremberg (TMI, green series, t.XI,p.1179), the defendant reminded it without contradiction. *"There have always been aggressive wars, and a nation's right to defend itself has never been disputed. Only, it's just as certain that this right was always been bound to certain recognizable forms. Just as it's in the nature of man to defend himself, so it's a primordial rule of war that the civilian population must not take part in the struggle. If they do, then they should know that they must expect the most stringent countermeasures, and they ought to know that. This is a very harsh, but a very natural law."*

At the funeral of Feldkommandant of Nantes, General Neumann-Neurode had also warned (L'Oeuvre, October 25 1941,p.2): *"The command of the German Army does not tolerate one*

assassinates its soldiers." and addressing the wait and see partisan, who rejoiced in their corner, he launched: *"Those ones will know that the German hand knows to strike."*

The German authority reminded it once again on September 22, 1943. After giving the names of those shot in the Finistere department, it said: *"It is reminded again to the French civilian population, it's exposed itself to serious consequences taking part in acts of sabotage or terrorism, or by contacting the organizations led by German troops of occupation."*

I repeat, this is the resistance that brought the first blows, binding Germany to the slippery slope of ever wider violence. The truth is there. Invoking an alleged violence that would be in the heart of National-Socialism is an historical lie.

Maybe, Mr. Prime Minister will you call upon the German atrocities in the East. Here, I will not have any trouble answering you. For, in the East as in the West, terrorism was the work of the goods.

Take the example of Yugoslavia invaded on April 6, 1941.



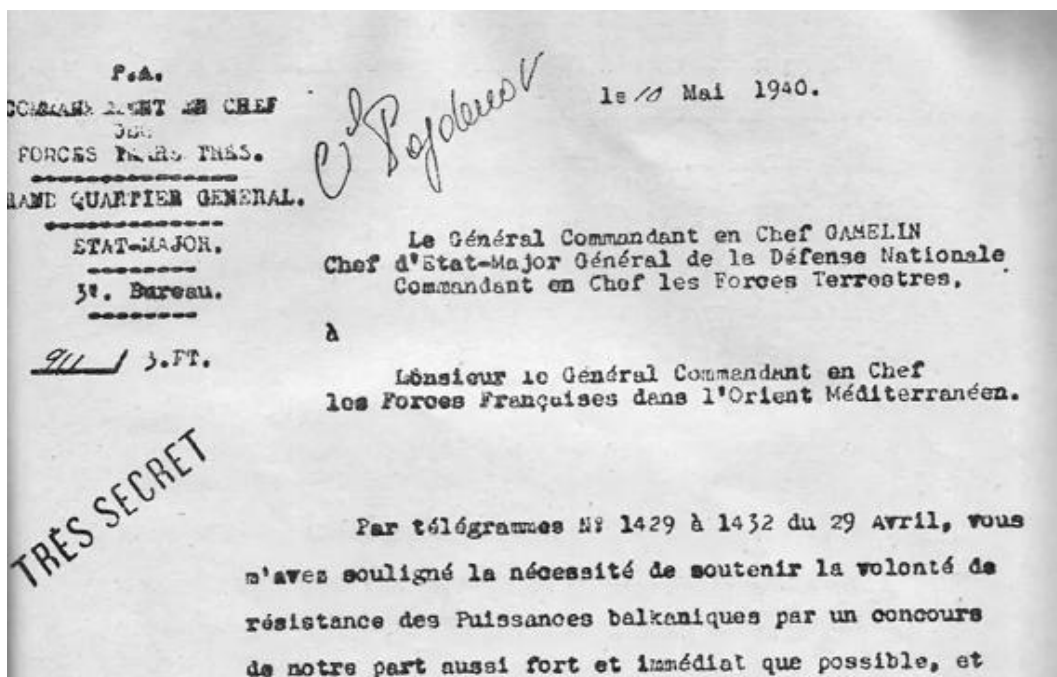
Oh, it was not a question for Hitler to acquire a vital space. In 1941, in Germany, these considerations were far. It was matter for the Reich to win a war of life and death. I recall that on July 19, 1940, ([Paris Soir, July 21, 1940,p.1](#)) Hitler, then undisputed winner, offered once again peace. At the tribune of the Reichstag he launched: *"It hurts me to be the tool of fate condemned to push into the abyss that other men have decided to rush it. Because my intention was not to make wars, but to build a new social state. Each year of this war is delaying the accession, and the reasons for the delay are ridiculous zeros that we can call at a pinch, articles of political bazaar."*

Then he offered one last time peace: *"In this hour, I consider as my duty to once again call upon common sense of England I think I can make this request, because I am not the*

*vanquished seeking a favor, but, I speak as victor, and launch my call to the reason of the English people. I don't see any reason that may require me to continue the fight, I pity the victims of this struggle, victims I would also like to spare my people."*

Unsurprisingly (**Paris Soir, July 25, 1940,p.1**), the British government rejected Hitler outstretched hand. It was the second time, and it was his right. But, the Führer couldn't doubt any longer that an extermination war was imposed on him. Therefore, the only priority became: take all the strategic steps necessary to win this war.

Thus, when in April 1941, the German armies entered Yugoslavia, it was for Hitler to avert a military threat by providing urgent assistance to Mussolini whose armies were in trouble in Greece. Why Greece? The answer is simple. Secret documents (**White German Book,n°6,p. 301 and 345**), seized after the defeat of France, had allowed the Germans to discover that -despite declared neutrality- Greece was in close contact with the Allies, to the point that in May 1940, France had planned to install platforms for aircraft. Another document dated May 10, 1940, and written by General Gamelin, even foresaw the possibility of a landing in the Greek city of Salonika.



This is why, when in October 1940 (**TMI, blue series, t.X,p.300**), German intelligence services learned that Greece had authorized England to install naval bases on its territory, Mussolini warned, chose to react, and ordered the attack. The objective was to occupy this territory, to avoid Allied landing that would open a second front.

But (**Le Journal, October 29, 1940,p.1**), his armies were met with fierce resistance from the brave Greeks. During a few months, Hitler let the situation develop. The Führer didn't especially not want to throw oil on the fire. But, worried about someday Greece could become



an ally base, he sought to maintain ever closer relations with Yugoslavia, which would allow a rapid response.

German diplomatic efforts seemed successful when (**Le Journal, March 25, 1941,p.1**), on March 25, 1941, the Yugoslav government joined the Tripartite Pact. For England it was a defeat. Because, even if landing in Greece, the Allies would face a compact block, of countries allied to Germany. Yougoslavie being the most important, since it was the corridor leading from Greece to Germany. But, two days later (**Le Journal, August 28, 1941,p.1**), a coup overthrew the Yugoslav government. The two ministers who signed the Tripartite Pact were removed, and the young King Pierre II took power. Despite the reassuring words of the young king (**Le Journal, August 29, 1941,p.1**), in Berlin it was consternation. Because, one knew that the coup had received support from England, who had thus reversed the situation.

At Nuremberg, former Hitler's Foreign Minister explained (**TMI, blue series, t.X,p.301**): *"Reports reached us from Belgrade, on a close collaboration with the British General Staff. And during the last months -I learned it as well from English sources- British elements played a role in this coup. It was quite normal, since we were at war. "* In his memoirs he confirmed in these terms: *"To prevent the formation of a new front in the Balkans -front which, during the last war, played a key role- the Führer decided to have German troops occupy Yugoslavia and Greece; on March 27, 1941, he ordered without delay to provide for military action."* A few days later (**Paris Soir, April 7,1941,p.1**), German armies crossed the border. So we were miles away from any claim of a vital space.

I say it again, in 1941 in Germany ideologies didn't count anymore, only mattered strategic considerations. What Hitler wanted was no longer to fulfill the dreams of Mein Kampf but winning this war which we knew was going to be merciless.

This being said, let's talk about the occupation of the Balkans. In 1947 (**TMI, green series,t.XI**), took place the trial of German officers, who had commanded in this region. Professor Rudolf Ibeken, who had worked on the documents related to this time of history (**TMI, green series,t.XI,p.1063**), testified that at the beginning, the occupation was peaceful, the Serbs looked expectantly. Then suddenly, while nothing foreshadowed, insurrection grows in many parts of the country. At the beginning Germans answered one by one, at the same time (**TMI, green series,t.XI,p.1074**), they tried to negotiate with various indigenous parties, to pacify the region without using violence. But, the results without being negative everywhere, were not those expected.

And just as in France came the first serious attack. On July 18, 1941 (**Doc. NO-2943**), a division German general was strafed while traveling by car. The general was not touched, but his aide was shot in the chest. In retaliation (**Doc. NO-2944**), the Germans shot 52 Jewish Communists, and bandit family members of the villages not far from where the attack was committed. Unsurprisingly, these reprisals were helpless to stop the actions of the insurgents.

A German report signaled a dramatic upsurge in attacks from the beginning of August, 1941 (**Defense Exhibit 45**): blasting bridges, telephone lines cut, road convoys and trains attacks, taking of hostages in the population. In the single week of September 1-8, 1941 (**Defense Exhibit 46**), Germans deplored 414 killed, wounded and missing in their ranks, that is to say, nearly 60 per day.

The situation becoming unmanageable (**Doc. NOKW-084**), in its report of September 5, 1941 German command declared that *"the cons-measures are inadequate"*. Therefore, decreeing ruthless measures to be taken against the insurgents, their accomplices, and their families. hangings, burning down of villages involved, seizure of more hostages, deportation of relatives, etc. into concentration camps.

Again, it is unfortunate, but like in France, it's clear that the occupant did but addressed the growing number of insurgent attacks.

In Nuremberg, the defense pointed it out. In a fantastic pleading (**TMI, green series, t.XI,p.1185**), Mr. Larntenser launched: *"Where is the order to the effect that Yugoslav or Greek citizens were to be executed without mention having been made that previous to it German soldiers had been murdered, and acts of sabotage perpetrated by the population? Where is the report which does not prove that the German countermeasures were merely the consequence of such surprise attacks against the occupation forces? Where is the order which directs the arrest of Yugoslavs, and Greeks, and which does not show, at the same time, that the arrest was to take place for reasons of security, sabotage acts, and murders of German soldiers having occurred because of partisan activity?"*

Add that these moves were helped by England (**TMI, green series, t.XI**), which provided them with money, weapons, and even officers, and men. Certainly, in such situations excesses are unfortunately unavoidable.

But one must put himself in the conditions of the time. In Yugoslavia and in Greece for example, the guerrillas set up constantly deadly pitfalls. They were installing cables across roads to achieve formidable traps to vehicles. Thus, the troops had to move slowly their eyes always fixed on the roadway. With dynamite they destroyed the bridges while the troops passed over, or they were blowing up rocks so that the rubble were falling on convoys passing below. The soldiers were totally desperate. They felt powerless faced with these enemies. Sentinels, small groups of ten men, even companies were living in constant fear of a threat of ambush. Their only request was: *"just give us anything se we can fight this menace."*

To this should be added the terrible cruelty of these peoples. Questioned in Nuremberg, Professor Rudolf Ibbeken spoke of these photos showing mutilated Germans, not only German soldiers, but also indigenous of different ethnic groups who were fighting each other. A division who stationed in Sarajevo in 1942, brought him pictures of women -probably feminine aids- who had been horribly killed with sticks driven into their genitals. Can one

understand the state of mind of these soldiers who lived in continual fear, and sometimes found their comrades horribly mutilated ?

In Nuremberg, the prosecution produced a report dated September 26, 1943 and relating to events that occurred in occupied Bosnia. It read: *"shortly after its arrival in Osokovo, this SS unit, was attacked by partisans. Under pressure from partisans in greater number, this unit has had to fall back towards the railway station, and succeeded. But it had four men seriously injured, and several slightly, including the head of the unit. she also lost a missing, and an armored car. The head of the unit then reported to Popovaka by phone. He said that when he withdraw, he killed all the persons he had found in the open, because there was no way to distinguish between sincere people and partisans. He says that himself killed 100 persons during this incident."*

It's tragic, I admit it without difficulty. But, before accusing the other of organized barbarism, we must rethink the context and circumstances.

Speaking of that kind of drama a former SS General, Paul Hauser said: *"These events are not the result of a particular instruction. These are individual failures, also perhaps nerve failure of people being in a difficult situation, very sunken in enemy countries. They should in no way constitute a general reproach."*

When one knows all this, one measures the cynicism of the propaganda organized since 70 years. One measures the lie of this kind of explanation on the alleged violence that would have been at the heart of Nazism. In the annals of cynicism that panel deserves to feature prominently.



If it was just history, Mr. Prime Minister, maybe we could care less. The trouble is that this justifying propaganda has a price: it in turn justifies ALL terrorism, including contemporary terrorism. I'll demonstrate it.